FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

FROM THE OBSERVER EXTRA, OF APRIL 10.

The Murfreesborough Southron of Thursday last, from which we copy the following, ought to have reached here on Sunday last, and then we could have published on Monday this account of the first discussion between Messrs. Pool and Ellis, and met promptly the attempt of a writer in the Standard to give a false view of it.

Our friends will be delighted with the noble bearing of our candidate, his frank and manly course on all questions, whether popular or not in the section in which he was speaking. They will be amazed to see Gov. Ellis—*away down in the East*—charging the West with a base design to oppress the East, with desiring "all the time to have its hand in the pockets of the East," with setting "a trap" for the East, and such like wretched demagogueism. Their astonishment will be great, too, to see how grossly Gov. Ellis misrepresented Mr. Pool, *behind his back*, on internal improvements. Fortunately, though the Journals of the Legislature are not distributed among the people, Mr. Pool has them to confront his accuser.

FROM THE MURFREESBOROUGH SOUTHRON.

THE CANVASS OPENED!

DISCUSSION AT GATESVILLE!

GOV. ELLIS A USED UP MAN!

The Opposition in High Spirits!

POOL COVERED WITH GLORY!

DEMOCRATS DOWN IN THE MOUTH!

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Gates county at Gatesville on Tuesday last. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the people appeared to take great interest in the discussion. We were present and took notes, and the following is a substantial report of the main points in the discussion.

Gov. Ellis made the opening speech. He commenced by telling the people of Gates that he was the candidate of the Democratic party for re-election to the office of Governor. He told the people that he desired in the outset to thank the people of Gates for their warm and generous support two years ago. The Governor said he had been a careful reader of the history of North Carolina, and congratulated the people on the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens. He alluded in glowing terms to the fact that the State had in successful operation an asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and a retreat for the insane. He said that in establishing these institutions we were obeying the behest of divine providence and acting in accordance with the decrees of high heaven. He said there was no point of personal difference between him and his competitor, but a wide difference on State and Federal affairs. He then approached the subject of *ad valorem* taxation; said it was an important issue; he lauded the constitution and deprecated its disturbance. The object of the proposed amendment to the constitution was to increase the tax on slave property and not decrease it on anything else. He characterized the proposed amendment as a remarkable and dangerous one and deprecated any disturbance of sectional compromises. The present constitution was a compromise between the East and West, and like the covenant between Abraham and Abimalech, it brought peace and harmony to the people. He had no doubt the discussion of *ad valorem* would "prove dry," but its importance demanded that it should be heard. He then went into a long argument to show that the measure was peculiarly Western in its origin, and that that plank in the platform of the opposition was made of mountain oak, and that it would result in pecuniary injury to the East. When the State taxes were but seventy or eighty thousand dollars they were but a small matter, but now that Railroads are to be run through the mountains of the West, and heavy debt in consequence thereof to be paid, it was important to observe the compromises of the constitution in regard to the subject of taxation. The first Congressional District pays into the State treasury about ninety one thousand dollars, seventy-one thousand of which was to bore certain little holes through western mountains, which some of us are for. The first Congressional District gets nothing in return for all this. The West had no ground to complain, but like the horse leech was ever crying give! give!! and like the grave more! more!! and there is still an insatiate and inexorable cry for more. The Eastern people should consider before they placed a weapon in the hands of their enemies of the west with which they may destroy them. The people had not asked for *ad valorem;* Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool had asked for it. He would go as far as any one to equalize taxation; it was right and just. There were two ways of making things equal. Mr. Pool wanted to equalize by increasing the tax on slaves. He would equalize by decreasing the tax on land. The tax on land was too high now in comparison with tax on slaves. If we desired to amend the constitution why did we not do so by Legislative enactment instead of by an open convention? It would be safer for the east, *for the west had several little things they wanted to put in the Constitution*. Some politicians in the east contended and argued, that if by *ad valorem* taxation the taxes of the east were increased, that the east would thereby have a larger representation in the senate; but they might be assured, said the Governor, that the west would not submit to the loss of a single senator even though their resistance worked a revolution. The Governor said that under *ad valorem* taxation the east would be placed in the power of the west and be taxed to build western railroads. The west would all the time have its hand in the pockets of the eastern people, and would have a bank down here, and all the drafts upon that bank would be honored, for the sheriff would have the control and collection of them. The east was to the west what the fabled goose was to her owner. Eastern men need not be afraid that this goose would be killed, as long as she continued to lay golden eggs. Eastern men were geese indeed if they consented to be caught in such a trap.

Gov. Ellis then went on and gave a second edition or a rehash of his Raleigh speech about the Constitutional Union party, Mr. Badger and Mr. Graham, which our readers can see by getting a copy of that speech which can be obtained very cheap.

The Governor then said (i. e. at Raleigh:)

"The Opposition Convention it is called and surely it richly merits the name. It presents a collection of opposites, contraries, antagonisms and contradictions, not to be found elsewhere, in all the uncertain annals of politics and politicians. They resolve in favor of a system of ad valorem taxation, and select a gentleman to advocate the measure before the people, who, but a few months since in his solemn and sworn capacity as a legislator, recorded the convictions of his judgment against it. They propose a Convention to alter the organic law, and nominate a candidate to go before the people and say that is RIGHT, who, but a few short months since, said, under oath, that it is wrong. They resolve warmly in favor of works of internal improvement, and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, select a gentleman to advocate them before the people, whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures,—a gentleman who has voted against every Railroad, in some form, now in course of construction, and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for, any Railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

He then went on and said something about Gen. Dockery, boring holes through the mountains, etc., which we have not room to give and do not deem it necessary, as this part of his speech was a daguerreotype of a portion of his celebrated Raleigh speech, which, as we before stated, can be obtained very cheap.

Gov. Ellis then said something about Seward and the Republicans, using the general twaddle of Locofoco orators upon this subject. We will do Governor Ellis the justice to say that his speech was an ingenious one, but utterly devoid of either eloquence, warmth or force, and he entirely failed to arouse his party friends.

Mr. Pool then rose to reply, and was greeted with loud and rapturous applause.

MR. POOL'S REPLY.

Mr. Pool commenced by stating, that it was not the first time he had appeared before the people of Gates county, but that he had heretofore appeared before them, advocating the claims of other men; now he was a candidate himself for the office of Governor. That Gov. Ellis had told the people this in his speech, but that the Governor had misrepresented him in so many particulars in that speech, that he thought it was necessary for him to tell the people himself that he was a candidate. He said that he would have corrected the Governor in some of his misrepresentations at the time, but there were so many of them that he concluded to give him plenty of rope, and in his reply make necessary corrections. Mr. P. said that he was in favor of *ad valorem* taxation, and stood squarely upon the platform of his party, not only upon the part of the platform mentioned by the Governor, but upon the part which the Governor had left out and said was not in it. He said that the Governor had spoken of the compromises of the Constitution, and had preached a sermon about the dangers of a change, and his determination to preserve it from all attacks and alterations. He said that the Governor was the last man to become a champion of the Constitution and to deprecate changes in it—that he owed his present position as Governor of the State to free suffrage, and the amendment effected to the Constitution on the subject—that he, the Governor, had just given the Constitution a stab, and that he came here with his hand reeking with its blood to lecture other men about the sacredness of that instrument. Mr. P. said that he voted for free suffrage, because it gave equality at the ballot box, and that he now advocated *ad valorem*, because it gave equality at the tax box—that in this free government there ought to be equality between the high and the low, the rich and the poor—that he was for an amendment to the Constitution, so that every man might be taxed according to what he was worth, for that was the measure of the protection that every man received from the government which he was taxed to support—that his position and the platform of his party had been misrepresented all over the State—that the Governor had attacked him behind his back in his speech in Raleigh, before the Democratic Convention, where even his friends were not allowed to correct any misstatements of his position—that the Governor in his speech had represented him as having voted against the principle of equal taxation while a member of the Legislature—that he had never given any such vote, and that his votes referred to by the Governor were in exact conformity with his present position—that on page 73 of the Senate Journal, 1858–9, he voted against this proposition of Mr. Bledsoe:

"Resolved, That in the collection of revenue for the support of the Government and the payment of the public debt, it is unwise, unjust and inexpedient, to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons or any particular species of property not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution."

Mr. P. said that this was a proposition to tax every species of property according to value, *except slaves*, for the Constitution not only contemplated that they should not be taxed according to value, but actually forbid their being so taxed. This was admitted by the Governor; how could he then say that this was a vote against taxing all property according to its value? It was manifestly unjust to make all the other property in the State pay tax in proportion to its value, and leave slave property out. That would be more unjust than the present system. He voted against it in the Legislature, and was against it now, and that was the present point of difference between him and the Governor, for the Governor's platform was in the following words:

"We deem it the duty of the Legislature, in passing acts for raising revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

Mr. P. said the *"limits of the Constitution,"* in the Democratic platform, excluded the *ad valorem* tax upon slaves, while the balance of the platform would place it upon all other species of property. This was the same as Mr. Bledsoe's proposition which he voted against, and he was against it now. He voted against Mr. Bledsoe's bill to amend the Constitution, on page 224 of the Journal, which Bill was in the following words:

"Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, that all the colored inhabitants of this State shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

Mr. P. said that this was not a proposition to tax anything according to value, and would leave the slaveholder without any protection against having the whole taxation of the State placed upon his slaves—that he was opposed to such a proposition then, and is opposed to it now; that his position and the platform of his party proposed a very different thing. It proposed to tax all property, slaves included, according to its value, giving the slave owner protection against having an unfair proportion of the taxes put upon his property and to the owner of every other species of property an equal protection against having an unjust proportion of taxation put upon them. It was this principle of equality and protection to all that he favored, and that was the distinguishing difference between the Whig platform and the above proposition of Mr. Bledsoe. He voted against the amendment of Ramsey, on page 223 of the Senate Journal, which was in the following words:

"That the colored inhabitants of this State, except Indians not taxed by the Constitution, shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem principle, provided the General Assembly shall not see fit to tax them upon the per capita principle, in which latter case they shall not be taxed more than white persons, subject to capitation tax."

Mr. P. said, that the first part of this amendment would put a tax upon *slaves* according to value and leave all other property without such tax; that this would be unequal and unjust to the slave-holder, for the same reason that Mr. Bledsoe's resolution and the Democratic platform were unequal and unjust upon the holders of other property; that he was for putting tax according to value, not only upon slaves but upon other property also, and was opposed to exempting either. For this reason he had voted against these propositions and was against them now. He repeated that he desired equality to the slave owner and the non-slave owner, exempting neither, and was therefore compelled to vote against any proposition that exempted either from their just and equal proportion of the burdens of taxation. That the Governor in his Raleigh speech had attacked him *behind his back*, and where his friends could not defend him, and had there represented him and the platform of his party as proposing to discriminate in favor of nothing, as being in favor of taxing the family Bible, the medicine administered to the sick, the cradle, tin cups, etc. He was surprised that the Governor or any man, who was able to read, should make such a charge, that the Whig platform provided for no discrimination in favor of anything. He would call the Governor's attention to that part of the opposition platform which the Governor had taken such particular pains not to read. It was in the following words: "with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." This provision was meant to exempt from taxation all those little articles of household and kitchen furniture which are necessary to set up a man in his industrial pursuits; but the Governor had denied that it was in the platform, though he had a copy of it in his hands while speaking. This provision was similar to the one contained in Gov Reid's *ad valorem* message when he recommended the exemption of $150 worth of property to cover all these little things. Such an exemption did not interfere with the great principle of equality, because it extended to every man alike. The constitution of the State of Texas compels the Legislature to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon all property alike, with power to exempt $300 worth to cover these little articles of household furniture. He hoped the misrepresentation of our platform upon this subject would not be made again by any man who knew how to read.

Mr. Pool said he would call the Governor's attention to the fact that the Democratic platform contained no such exemption, but proposed to tax *every thing* equally, except negroes. The Gov. and his platform were for taxing the Bible and the tin cups and the baby's cradle, but not slaves. The negro was the only thing they proposed to exempt from equal taxation. No southern state except North Carolina had any constitutional provision exempting slaves from taxation according to value and equally with other property. Virginia is the only State that approaches the exemption of slaves, but she taxes them according to value, limiting the value in her constitution. Six of the Southern States in their constitutions make it obligatory upon the Legislatures to tax all taxable property according to value, while the other seven leave it discretionary with their Legislatures to do so. Mr. P. proceeded to read from the Constitutions of the Southern States containing these provisions, and called upon the Governor to help him to place North Carolina side by side with her sister states of the South in taxing slaves as property and not as persons—that treating slaves as persons and not as property was embracing the leading principle of the Black Republican party. It was a blot upon the Constitution of North Carolina which he called upon every true Southern man to help him to wipe out. North Carolina should not stand alone among her sister states of the south, in recognizing in her Constitution the Black Republican doctrine that slaves are only persons; *that making slaves pay their equal portion of the burdens of taxation would remove any hard feelings of non-slaveholders against slaveholders, and give to every man, whether slaveholder or not, an interest in the institution of slavery.* It would thus strengthen the institution of slavery, which at this particular time needs strengthening. All the other Southern states have done this, and it is time for North Carolina to do the same. Mr. P. said that the Gov. in his Raleigh speech had prophecied that he would leave his platform before the sun stood erect in the heavens, as rats leave a sinking ship, but the Governor would find him standing proudly upon the deck of that ship in *storms* and in sunshine. If Democratic tyranny and misrepresentation should raise a tempest to swallow up that ship and sink her beneath the surges of prejudice, he would go down with her—*her destiny should be his.*

Mr. P. said that the Governor, in his Raleigh speech, *behind his back and when his friends could not defend him*, had misrepresented his course in the Legislature in regard to Railroads and other works of Internal Improvements; and had circulated that speech in the West, for the purpose of injuring him there. The Gov'r used the following language in his Raleigh speech:—

"They resolve warmly in favor of works of Internal Improvements, and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, selected a gentleman to advocate them before the people whose first political success was a triumph over a democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures—a gentleman who had voted against every Railroad, in some form, now in course of construction; and who *never voted for, talked for, or worked for*, any railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

Mr. Pool said, a reference to the Journals of the Legislature would show this to be a total misrepresentation of his course. He had advocated and voted for more railroad bills than the Governor had ever done, and had voted against fewer. No appropriations had been asked for Western railroads while he was a member of the Legislature, and therefore he had had no opportunity of voting for any; but he had voted for almost every thing that had been asked by the Western people. He voted against the appropriation to the Fayetteville Coalfield railroad, because he voted, in both sessions when he was a member of the Legislature, for appropriations of several hundred thousand dollars to improve Deep river, and thus develop the Coalfields; and this road was a rival project. He thought it wrong to vote for both. He referred to the Senate Journal of 1856-7, pages 195, 201, 202, 223, showing that he voted four times for the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad; to page 260, showing that he voted for the Atlantic and N. C. railroad; to page 262, for the Atlantic and Suffolk railroad; to page 285, for the Western Extension bill, as amended by the select committee; to pages 304 and 326, for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad; to page 308, for the Greenville and French Broad railroad; to pages 318, 320, for the Rockingham and Coalfield railroad; to page 352, for the Southern Air-Line railroad. He referred to the Senate Journal of 1858-9, page 268, for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad; to pages 275, 399, for the Western Extension, which bill he advocated with all his might in the Senate and out of it—he spoke for it, published his speeches in the Raleigh papers, and in the papers in his own District. In the face of this record and these acts, he was surprised that the Governor should attempt to injure him in the West by publishing to those people that he (Mr. P.) *'never voted for, talked for or worked for any Railroad that ever has been built in N. C., or in my (his) opinion that ever will be built.'* Mr. P. said the Governor had to-day made a strong Eastern sectional speech, saying that Western gentlemen desired to alter the constitution, giving them the power to put their hands into the pockets of Eastern gentlemen to build their roads, and that this district paid $70,000 a year to build railroads in the 8th district and gets nothing in return. Mr. Pool said that he was an Eastern man, that he was standing before his Eastern friends, and that he took this occasion to tell them that while he was an Eastern man, he was also a North Carolinian, and felt pride in the honor and prosperity of every section of the State; that he had done, and should continue to do, whatever he could for the benefit and development of every section of the State, East and West, North and South, as far as the resources and financial condition of the State would permit; that such was the platform of his party, and such was his platform; and that he should stand or fall by it. He would take this occasion to say to the face of his Eastern friends and neighbors that if elected Governor of North Carolina, he would not be the Governor of the East nor of the West, but of the whole State, and would do what he could for the prosperity and happiness of all. He should take the same positions East and West, and he called upon the Governor to tell the Western people when we get among them the positions that had been taken by us here to-day.

Mr. Pool, at the close of his speech, sat down amidst a shout of applause, and such applause as we have never seen given to any other man who was a candidate in this district.

We have not attempted to give the whole of this powerful and brilliant speech of our gallant young standard bearer, but merely a synopsis. What we have said, however, are the main points of the remarks of both the gentlemen, and are strictly correct.

Mr. Pool, during his eloquent speech, was frequently interrupted with loud bursts of applause, and has made a great impression upon the people of Gates County. Gov. Ellis, in his rejoinder, was very much confused, and showed conclusively that he felt the terrible rasping that he had received; or in other words that he was a used up candidate. We have not room to say more.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1860.

THE FIRST MEETING.—Our readers will find in to-day's paper, the account of the first discussion between Messrs. Pool and Ellis, which we issued in a slip on Tuesday to such of our subscribers as we could conveniently reach.

There was a general feeling of delight here on the perusal of this account. Our candidate proves himself every inch *a man.* Instead of telling his neighbors of the extreme East that they are enormously taxed "to have certain little holes bored through the Western mountains," and that they "get nothing in return for all this," *he* spoke and voted for boring those little holes, and published his speeches and votes to his own Eastern friends. We repeat that there stands A MAN. If he should become Governor of North Carolina, *he* will have independence enough to stand by his favorite measures, and will not endeavor to prejudice the public mind of one section of the State against them and against the other section, for the sake of gaining a few votes. And when he has occasion to exercise his constitutional privilege of filling a vacancy in office, *he* will not send to his Council the names of half a dozen candidates; but will have independence enough to nominate one person, as he has a right to do, and as all Gov. Ellis's predecessors are understood to have done.

Gov. Ellis, it seems, proposes to equalize taxes "by decreasing the tax on land." Well, suppose he should, where will he get the money to pay interest on the State debt? If he should decrease the tax on land, will he not have to increase it on something else? And what is that something? The only other material property is slaves, and they can bear an increase because they are now taxed less than other property, and are yet the most productive kind of property; and they can bear it further because the slaveholders are generally also landholders, and the tax being reduced on land they can pay more on slaves, often without any actual increase of their aggregate tax.

Mr. Pool has placed in a very clear light the difference between the equal taxation which he favors and the propositions which he voted against in the last Legislature. He clips the wings of that democratic humbug.

As to the Coalfields railroad, Mr. Pool says frankly that he voted against it; and he tells *why* he did so. We can well understand how a Senator from a distant part of the State, knowing nothing personally about the Cape Fear river, and accustomed all his life to seeing water navigation and not railroads at home, might be induced to believe, by the very active and influential friends of the Deep River improvement, that *that* was the proper work; and how he might be indisposed to give up entirely all the hundreds of thousands of dollars which the State had already invested in that work. But, right or wrong, Mr. Pool is man enough to avow his course. How was it with Gov. Ellis? *He* professed to be in favor of our work, but sent in a message to the Legislature recommending the Road and the River, both alike. Mr. Pool was thus, so far as the Governor's recommendation went, left free to select either, believing, as he did, that one was enough for the State to assist.

Mr. Pool said in his speech at Gatesville, that he was not after the negro particularly as a subject of taxation, and that his proposition, if carried out, would not increase the tax on slaves. Why, then, does he desire the change?

Raleigh Standard.

We beg to assure the Standard that the weight of evidence is that Mr. Pool said no such thing. An anonymous writer in the Standard may have said that he did, but no such statement can be found in the reports of the discussion published at Murfreesborough by either the Whig or Democratic papers of that place. It is not reasonable to suppose, either, that Mr. Pool would make such a ridiculous statement. He doubtless said that his proposition would not increase the aggregate amount of taxes; but the main purpose of equal taxation is, as Mr. Pool and every body else knows, to increase the tax on slaves, and thereby to diminish it on land, so as to equalize their burdens.

Again: Since the above was in type we have the Wilmington Journal with the following:—

"*The Canvass.*—A private letter from a friend in one of the Eastern counties says:—"The Opposition here are in a terrible stew, and many openly against their candidate. The Democracy stand all firm. * * * Mr. Pool finds his platform an uneasy one. He wants to make exceptions but cannot. Thus far he has hinted at them only. The canvass is progressing to the entire satisfaction of our friends. * * * Mr. Pool contends that the tax on slaves will not be increased under the *ad valorem system.*"

"Now in regard to this last assertion, we would respectfully ask one or two questions: First, if no change is to be made—if the tax on slaves is not to be increased, why put the State to the expense, inconvenience, danger and disturbance of a convention to effect an amendment of the Constitution, which Mr. Pool says will have no influence when effected? Second, if Mr. Pool's assertion be correct, is it not evident that he, speaking as the organ and mouth-piece of his party, understands the platform of the Opposition Convention differently from what some of the Opposition organs would have the people believe is the true understanding of it?"

Now we suspect that this "private letter" is from the same person that wrote the Standard's account, and we think we could tell who he is at the first guess. It is sufficient to repeat that no other account but his has such a version of what Mr. Pool said, and that this is *manifestly false.*

The Elizabeth City State, also at hand this morning, thus shows up the character of another piece of information from "a private source,"—probably the same source from which the others came:—

Gov. Ellis and his Appointments.—Without any consultation whatever with his competitor, Mr. Pool, Gov. Ellis sent forth his appointments for the campaign, choosing his own ground, his own time, and neglecting such counties as he thought was to his advantage—to-wit—the strongest Opposition counties in the section through which he passes.

This conduct on the part of the Governor was so palpably discourteous, that the Standard, the State organ of the Democracy, when it announced his appointments, apologetically said that "information from a private source" rendered it "probable" that Mr. Pool had already "commenced the campaign."

We know not who this "private source" was; but we do know the information given was *false*, and that Mr. Pool, when Gov. Ellis's appointments were published, was making arrangements to leave home for Raleigh in order to confer with Mr. Ellis, in reference to the campaign. It is very *convenient* to have a "*private* source," from which to obtain the right sort of information to excuse the discourteous conduct of a "*skeared*" Governor.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Jos. B. Cherry, Esq., and numerous others of the Opposition's best men are in open hostility to the hobby, and the Fayetteville Observer has not yet hoisted the name of Mr. John Pool.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Really we are surprised at the Banner. That paper knows perfectly well that no paper in the State has more decidedly supported the Platform of the Convention and its nominee, John Pool, than the Observer. Yet because we have not "hoisted the name of Mr. John Pool,"—that is, put it as a standing line under our Editorial head,—the Banner pretends to its readers that we are opposed to him, or at least do not support him. The Banner doubtless knows, as our readers generally know, that it is a good many years since we have thus "hoisted the name" of any one. We eschew the whole "mast-head" business and endeavor to manifest our friendship for a candidate by more efficient means than that. We have an idea that it is not necessary for us to write over or under our pictures—"This is the horse;" "this the man."

And now we put it to the Banner whether it is decent thus to misrepresent us to its readers? And whether it is not due to truth to correct its false impression?

TERRIBLE THINGS IN PROSPECT!—Gov. Ellis, speaking at Gatesville, said that the West wants "*a deal of money,*" and the result of Opposition success would be to enable the West to "*cut down* mountains and fill up valleys *ad libitum*. The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West," which he compared to a "horse leech" crying "Give! Give!!" [we quote from the Citizen, Ellis organ at Murfreesborough, reporting his speech at Gatesville.]

That is the way Gov. Ellis goes it against equal taxation in the East.

Capt. John F. Hoke is rallying the mountain Democracy against equal taxation and for Ellis. Why? Because, according to the report of his speech as published in the Standard, "*ad valorem* taxation would kill off all further appropriations for our railroads in the West."

Evidently, there is a story out.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr Trumbull (Republican from Illinois) introduced a memorial of numerous respectable citizens of Peoria, Illinois, setting forth their solemn belief that, if the question of slavery in any form or shape be left open to discussion, either by the Federal or Territorial Governments, the differences which naturally exist in the honest prejudices of the people in relation to the subject will very soon end in permanent distrust and uncontrollable sectional hatred. They ask that Congress will, in a spirit of amity, recommend to the several Legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing that a geographical line be established through the Territories, north of which neither the Federal nor Territorial Governments shall interfere with its introduction. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

On Monday, Mr. Chesnut of S. C. occupied the day in a speech on sectional issues.

On Tuesday, the Homestead Bill was discussed.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, private bills occupied the session.

On Monday, a bill was introduced by Mr. Leach of N. C., to repeal the act of Aug. 16th 1858, regulating the compensation of members of Congress. Reports were received from the Judiciary committee in relation to the President's Protest—the majority Report sustaining the House; the minority upholding the President's course.

On Tuesday, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandotte Constitution, was considered. Messrs. Grow, Pendleton and Parrott spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Clark of Mo. against it. The latter took the ground that the people of Kansas had acted in utter disregard of law, and besides this, the constitution included within the boundaries of the new State lands which have been secured to the Indians by treaty. No question was taken.

10,000 MAJORITY.—A gentleman from a county West of this, who has served in the Legislature with Mr. Pool, and knows him well, says that he will beat Ellis 10,000 votes.

FIRE IN A POST OFFICE.—A letter from Randal Presnell, Esq. Postmaster at Good Spring, Moore county, states that a fire accidentally occurred in his store a few nights ago by which about 200 yards of domesties were burnt, and all his Post Office papers, including some letters for Fayetteville, one for Clinton, one for Carthage, and others not recollected.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—A friend in Richmond county writes us, that for the first time in the history of that county a Special Term of the Superior Court has been found necessary. "This speaks well (says he) for her citizens, as a law-abiding and law-loving people. They are nearly all good sound American Whigs. His Honor Judge Shepherd presided at our last Superior Court, and I must say that no Judge has presided in this county for twenty years past that made so good an impression as he did. He is a faithful, conscientious, high-minded, honorable gentleman, respected by the Bar and by all others who know him."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Niagara*, with European files to March 24 and telegraphic advices to the 25th, reached Halifax on Saturday afternoon. The news is of interest. The annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia had been consummated, a decree to that effect, accepting the demand of the Etrurians, having been issued by Victor Emanuel. The withdrawal of French troops from Lombardy, having been commenced simultaneously with this action, the Paris Constitutionnel had explained that this course had been pursued through no ill-feeling on the part of France; but because the independence of Italy was thus irrevocably assured. The Sardinian army had at the same moment commenced the evacuation of Savoy. The French dispatch commenting on the annexation of the province, repudiated the idea of the measure being the inaugural step of a restoration of natural frontiers. The replies of the Great Powers to this statement are reported to have been of one tenor, namely: that they saw no reason to oppose a measure thus stripped of objectionable attributes. Commenting upon the recent speech of Mr. Seward in the Senate, the London Times regards its tone as indicative of a better state of feeling between the two sections of the country. From China, we learn that the rebellion is assuming new energy, and that at Swatow a fatal coltision had occurred between the Custom authorities and a British vessel. The news from India is without importance.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 10.

The *Prince Albert* from Galway, 31st, has arrived.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Sales of Cotton for the week 43,000 bales, the market closing very dull with a declining tendency. Quotations unchanged; but some authorities say that inferior grades have declined ¼. Naval stores unchanged.

From California and Japan.—The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to March 19, is reported by telegraph from Springfield, Missouri. We thus receive the interesting news that a Japanese corvette had arrived at San Francisco to bear the information that the Embassy was to embark on the 11th ult. at Kanagwha for the Isthmus, by way of the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. It was signified by the officers that the Emperor, in dispatching this avant-courrier, desired to intimate his profound respect for the American Republic. The vessel bore the Grand Admiral of the Japanese Navy, and also the officers and a portion of the crew of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, recently wrecked. The people of San Francisco were preparing to entertain the strangers sumptuously. The emigration to the Washoe region was setting in from all portions of the State with unparallelled vigor. The mines lose none of their reputation for exuberant wealth.

MARRIED,

At Fayetteville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. C. Sinclair, Rev. JAMES SINCLAIR, of Robeson county, to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Dr. Edmund McQueen of Lumberton.

DIED,

In Brunswick county, on the 7th inst., Rev. WILLIAM GAUSE, aged 82 years and 14 days.

In Baltimore, Md., on the morning of the 6th inst., WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD, aged 4 years 4 months and 4 days, eldest son of F. R. and Sarah L. Hall.

Suddenly, in Richmond county, N. C., on the 28th ult., Miss SARAH McALISTER, aged about 84 years. She was a good woman, and had long and patiently waited for the coming of the Master. PASTOR.

WHIG MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

On Tuesday of April Court week, a large number of the Whigs of Montgomery county met in the Court House in Troy for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention; when, on motion, J. A. Bruton was called to the Chair, and Jesse S. Spencer was requested to act as Secretary.

S. H. Christian was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few very appropriate remarks, and introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A Convention is to be held in the town of Greensborough on the 24th of April, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention and an Elector for this District: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, appoint forty delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully and unequivocally endorse the Platform of Principles as set forth by the Whigs of North Carolina, in their late Convention in Raleigh.

Resolved, That equal Taxation is a principle based on equality and justice, and as such in these times of high taxes should command the undivided respect and attention of men of all parties, and classes. Not only eminently just and proper in itself, but politically, socially, morally, and religiously right.

Resolved, That we are for union and harmony in the Councils of our Nation, deprecating the too frequent recurrence to exciting questions for party purposes, believing that the best interests of our common country demand more conservatism, good feeling, and brotherly love; that sectional appeals should be discountenanced, expressions of opinion detrimental to the Union of our country repudiated, and that our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country, should be our watchword and rallying point in the ensuing contest, and that we are determined to fight under that banner, and that banner alone, which has inscribed upon its ample folds, the thrilling and comprehensive words of our distinguished leader—"the Union, the Constitution, and an enforcement of the laws."

Resolved, That right and justice, as well as our present State indebtedness, demand of us a reassertion of our demands upon the General Government for an equitable division of the public lands, before they are squandered by reckless extravagance, or given away in the shape of Homesteads, to the flow of criminals and paupers who are crowding our shores, thereby augmenting the great horde of abolitionism in the Northern States.

Resolved, That the Squatter Sovereignty of Douglas and his Northern coadjutors, is equally as objectionable to the South as Wilmot provisoism, because more insidious and undermining, although clothed in the garb of popular rights.

Resolved, That the course of our Whig members, and especially that of our immediate Representative in Congress, meets our entire and unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That in John Pool, we have a fearless debater, true patriot, sound, reliable statesman, and an uncompromising friend of popular rights, and that we will give him our cordial support.

In pursuance of the 1st resolution the following delegates were appointed:

J W Ewing, Dr R A Chambers, Atlas F Rush, Wm F Brookshire, R T Steele, J T Bruton, James Batten, I R Pittman, Neill Gillis, Dr W A Simmons, Martin Hunsucker, D W Hernley, A C Northcutt, Wm Auman, Martin Cagle, Thos J Bright, Geo Coggin, J A Sanders, Jno Revell, John F Colton, Zebedee Russell, Dr J M Crump, Lee Russell, E H Davis, James Reeves, John C Montgomery, James C Andrews, W F Bruton, Wm I Ingram, P P Ballard, W D Barringer, Dr P W Wooley, Wilburn Lassiter, Thomas Townsend, Jesse S Spencer, D D Deberry, Allen Jordan, Dison Deaton, Alex McQueen.

It was then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of the Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, with the request that they be published.

J. A. BRUTON, Chm'n.
JESSE S. SPENCER, Sec'y.

OPPOSITION MEETING IN COLUMBUS COUNTY.

At a meeting of the "Opposition Party" of Columbus County held at Whiteville, on the 10th day of April 1860, on motion of Col. Josiah Maultsby, R. M. McRackan was called to the Chair, and on motion of Jas. High, Esq., Col. A. Smith and W. G. Baldwin were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. Josiah Maultsby presented and moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we ratify the proceedings of the Whig and Opposition Convention held in Raleigh on the 22d day of February last, and heartily endorse the nomination of John Pool as our candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a District Convention at Wilmington on the 24th of April to nominate an elector for this District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each Captain's District in this County to represent said County at Wilmington on the 24th inst.

All of which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to said Convention, viz:

Bogue District.—D. D. Campbell, F. I. Simpson.
Whiteville District.—Josiah Maultsby, T. S. Memory.
Tatom's District.—Francis Lennon, Richard Edmond.
Fair Bluff District.—Dan'l Coleman, Aug. Smith, sen.
Williams' District.—Allen Inman, Henry Best, Jr.
Bug Hill District.—Henry J. Long, Isaac Long.
Lee's District.—James High, W. H. Best.

And on motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates. And it was further resolved that these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Herald and the Fayetteville Observer.

R. M. McRACKAN, Chairman.
Col. A. SMITH, W. G. BALDWIN, } Secretaries.

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.—The Greensborough Patriot publishes the proceedings of a meeting in Randolph on the 28th ult. Two resolutions were adopted: one to appoint delegates to the District Convention at Greensborough on the 24th inst., and one to a Senatorial Convention at Graham on the 28th inst. The delegates are:

To Greensborough.—Alfred Smith, Wm J Long, Dr John W Long, A S Horney, I H Foust, Jesse Walker, Allen Skeen, Jonathan Worth, Daniel Coble, L D Birckhead, John Ingram, Jesse Steed, Alfred Brower, Noah Smitherman, J W Brower, Dr Thomas Black, Dr B A Sellers, John Branson, Rev J P Causey, John B Troy, Hugh McCain, Allen Frazier.

To Graham.—John B Troy, Hugh McCain, Alfred Smith, A S Horney, Henry M Foust, George W Dorsett, A Brower, J W Brower, Col Abraham Brower, Col J C Wrenn, Dr Thomas Black, Dr B A Sellers, I H Foust, Allen Frazier, Jesse Walker, Allen Skeen, Daniel Coble, L D Birckhead, Nathan Spencer, Benjamin Brookshire, Isaac Keeran, Esq., Col J D Cox.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.—The Whigs of Anson, we learn from the Argus, met in large numbers on the 10th inst., Col. W. G. Smith presiding. Speeches were made by Gen. Dargan, L. L. Polk, R. A. Caldwell and Gen. S. H. Walkup. Col. W. C. Smith, after a few pertinent remarks, introduced resolutions heartily endorsing the action of the Whig State Convention, which were unanimously adopted. The course of Gen. Walkup as Senator from Anson and Union was endorsed and he was assured of hearty support from Anson it again a candidate. The following delegates were appointed to the District Convention at Salisbury on May 9th to nominate an elector:

Dr Henry W Robinson, W C Staton, J P Richardson, S J Benton, R B Gaddy, R H Battle, A J Dargan, D T Redfearn, James Crowder, Dugald Niven, Andrew B Cason, Dr W Hollifield, Col J C Caraway, James Edwards, Dr J C Smith, Col W M Pickett, Hezekiah Hough, W S Diggs, Col W C Smith, John Grady, Shepherd Myers, Sherwood Liles, Robt H Burns, Joseph F Dunlap, W A Caudle, H M May, Simeon E Liles, Lewis L Boggan, David Huntly, J P Kendall, E R Liles, Sidney Luther, B F Clark, Edmund Deberry, W T Williams, E D Gaddy, Col W G Smith, John Robinson, and C W Fenton.

Sons of Temperance in North Carolina.—The Spirit of the Age states that there are, at the present time, about four thousand Sons of Temperance in North Carolina.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Whig meeting held at the Court House in Lumberton on the 14th inst., on motion of Col. T. J. Morisey, W. B. Blake, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James P. Barnes requested to act as Sec'y. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to appoint Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Wilmington on the 24th inst. Whereupon the following resolutions were read and adopted:—

Resolved, 1st, That we approve of the Whig Convention to be held at Wilmington on the 24th inst., and that the Chairman appoint 50 Delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, 2d, That the Platform adopted by the Whig Convention at Raleigh meets with our entire approbation, and that we will give a united and cordial support to JOHN POOL, the nominee of that Convention for Governor.

Under the 1st resolution the following Delegates were appointed by the Chairman:—

Alex'r McMillan, Dr D Smith, D C McIntyre, Esq. A S McMillan, John H McEachin, D M Currie, D P McNair, Col S J Cobb, Col Jno Leach, D G McInnis, Alex Purcell, H McNeill, Dr A Bethune, Dr H McLean, W H Brown, Col P P Smith, John Gilchrist, Esq, Ed Lilly, D W McLean, Arch McRae, Dr Neill McNair, M C McNair, J W Alford, Dr W D McCallum, W A Rodgers, W P Moore, N A Thompson, John Moore, Esq. Giles Floyd, D C McIntyre, W G Oliver, D A Faulk, S A Grantham, Colon Williams, Giles Williams, E Nance, Jno F Britt, Esq, Saml Wilkinson, D F Edmund, E Ward, C Godwin, Dr S B Morisey, Charles Ivey, Jr, A D Brown, Rory McNair, Jas N Crosby, F N Bond, John Baker, Alex Inman—50.

On motion of Col. T. J. Morisey, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above list of Delegates; and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. B. BLAKE, Ch'm.
JAS. P. BARNES, Sec'y.

Davidson Superior Court.—The only case of much importance on the State docket, was the State vs. S. J. Piggott. Mr. Piggott was charged with forging a Bill of Exchange, which was presented at the Lexington Bank to be discounted,—the forgery consisted in endorsing the name of William F. Henderson. Mr. Henderson being examined, swore that the endorsement was not genuine, but a forgery—and it was also shown that at the time of the date of the Bill, he, Henderson, was in the State of Alabama. A large number of witnesses were introduced to sustain the character of Mr. Henderson, and also to show that the endorsement was not his hand-writing. On the other hand, about the same number of witnesses were introduced to break down the character of Henderson, and to prove that the endorsement was his genuine signature. The case was ably argued on both sides, and after a patient investigation, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Our Railroads.—We learn that the receipts from freight on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad for the month of March, 1860, amounted to $23,169 19, which is an excess over the corresponding month of 1859 of $5,937 90, and $5,013 49 over the receipts for any previous month since the Road has been in operation.

We learn that the freighting business of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad has also increased in even a more remarkable degree than that of the W. & W. R. R., and that the time cannot be far distant when the Company will feel justified in declaring liberal dividends.

Wilmington Journal.

Election of Editors of the University Magazine.—A correspondent writes the Raleigh Press that "Robert S. Clark, of Texas, Joel Walker, of Miss., Charles M. Stedman, of N. C. in the Philanthropic Society; and John Bradford, of Ala., John Jones, of N. C., and Oliver Parks, of N. C. in the Dialectic Society, have been elected. Mr. Stedman resigned, when Thos T. Allen, of Windsor, N. C., was elected. The Editors are elected every year about this time by the members of the Junior Class. All of the above are known to be talented young men and the Magazine will have no cause to flag with the Class of 1860–'61."

Washington N. C. Improvements.—The Dispatch has the following items:—

The Rail Road.—Much interest of the right kind is felt in regard to the success of this great enterprise. Our citizens are doing well in their subscriptions.

Cotton Factory.—The subscription to the Cotton Factory in this place continues to augment. We hope it will be put in operation the present year.

Grape Culture.—There seems to be a spirit of progress prevailing in this section in regard to the grape culture. Several gentlemen are engaged in it to a limited extent. Within a few days we have learned, that Mr. Thomas Tuten, Jr., will have about 35 acres planted in vines of different varieties this season, within two miles of this place. Other gentlemen are interested with him in this project, and they design, if it prove profitable, to extend their operations.

Melancholy Accident.—On last Thursday evening, the family of Mr. W. H. Hubbard, residing in this county, were thrown into great distress by the the accidental killing of the eldest son, aged about fourteen years. On the evening mentioned, he with several of his father's neighbors and neighbors hands, was out fighting fire in the woods, which, under the influence of a strong wind, threatened great destruction of property, especially on his father's plantation. While passing in the neighborhood of some standing dead pines, the top of one of them blew off, falling on his head and crushing the skull in, causing his death in about an hour.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Melancholy Death.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Singletary, wife of F. C. Singletary, Esq., of this place, was so badly burned in Mississippi last month as to cause her death in a short time. She was sitting near the fire and a coal falling out from the fire place ignited her clothing. Her husband endeavored to extinguish the flames but was unsuccesful, and she broke from him and ran out into the open air. She was so badly burned that she lingered only about two weeks and died. Mrs. Singletary was a daughter of Edward Hawes, Esq., of this county.—*Wilmington Herald.*

We learn that a young man named Goodwin was killed by lightning yesterday evening, the 11th, near the Lunatic Asylum. He had been to this city and was returning home, when he was overtaken by a thunder-storm. Strange, to say, the horse on which he rode was not injured by the shock.—*Raleigh Press.*

A Professor Elected.—We learn that Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton, N. C., editor of the *North Carolina Medical Journal*, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Faculty of the University of Maryland, occasioned by the death of Dr. Frick.

New Post Route Proposed.—In the House, on Saturday the 7th inst., Mr. Gilmer presented the petition of J. W. Steed and others, of Randolph and Montgomery counties, North Carolina, for a postroute from Asheborough, in Randolph county, to Troy, in Montgomery county, by way of Pretorsville, Cox's Mills, Barnes's Creek, and Hurley's Hill.

Christian Association Union Convention.—The Christian Association Union Convention met at New Orleans on Friday last.

EQUAL TAXATION—PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—A subscriber in Tennessee adds to a business letter the following striking illustrations of the working of equal taxation in Tennessee:—

"I am glad to see that the Whigs of your State are for the ad valorem tax, and hope you will succeed. I was the County Assessor for Madison county in 1856 and '7, and saw the injustice of the old system. Our State has adopted the ad valorem system and it works finely.

In taking the tax list for my county I found in one neighborhood three men each owning six taxable slaves; one had three likely negro men, between the ages of 21 and 24 years, and three women between 16 and 24. These negroes were valued at six thousand dollars. Another had two men, one 47 years, the other 34 years, both unlikely, the oldest afflicted with the Rheumatism; one boy (likely) 13 years old, two women between 40 and 50 years, and one girl 14 years old. These negroes were valued at twenty-eight hundred and fifty dollars. The third had one man between 40 and 50, one woman near fifty, and four small negroes between 12 and 17 years, three of them afflicted with scrofula. Their valuation was twenty-three hundred dollars. Now agreeable to your system, the one that owned the last lot of negroes would have to pay as much as the one that owned the first. Is it right? is it just? I saw several negroes sold a few days ago to the highest bidder; one girl brought fifteen hundred and fifty dollars; she was 15 years old and very likely; while another, 19 years, diseased, brought four hundred and fifty. Now is it right that those negroes should be taxed the same? These are facts; and I think if North Carolinians will look into the present system and compare it with ours that they will make a change."

ROWAN COUNTY.—In Gov. Swain's last article of the War of the Regulation, he thus describes the Rowan county of 1770:—

"Rowan county was at this time separated from Orange, by a due north and south line, intermediate between the waters of the Haw and the Yadkin. The village of High-Point on the North Carolina Railroad, will indicate with sufficient accuracy the range of the eastern boundry. On the west it extended to the Mississippi. The Virginia line was the northern, and the Granville line the southern boundary. Salisbury, Asheville, Knoxville and Nashville, may be enumerated among the principal towns within the limits of the old county. It embraced an area quite equal in extent to either North Carolina or Tennessee, contains at the present time probably a million of inhabitants, and would constitute a State equal in population, resources and intelligence to either of the commonwealths, of which the ancient domain is a constituent part."

It has "grown small by degrees," even Davidson and Davie counties with their present 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, having been cut off from it within the present generation.

High Price for Negroes.—The Covington Times says a lot of negroes, 19 in number, were sold on the block in that city on Tuesday last, at an average of $1100 each. One girl 16 years old brought $1,600, a woman and child $1,725. Two of the negroes were over 50 years of age, and several between the ages of 35 and 40.

The poor birds are not a very bold race, and yet a great many of them *die game.*

Somebody says that the best way to keep food on a weak stomach is to bolt it down.

AUCTION SALE.

SUGAR AND SYRUP.

THE SCHR. A. S. EELLS HAS ARRIVED FROM

MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO:

130 HHDS. PRIME AND CHOICE

PORTO RICO SUGAR,

IN NEW AND BRIGHT PACKAGES.

AT AUCTION.

D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, 17th April inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., we will sell, at our Warehouse, (rear of Custom House,) just landed direct from Porto Rico, ex Schr. A. S. Eells,

130 Hhds. prime and Choice Porto Rico SUGAR;

ALSO, DIRECT FROM NEW ORLEANS:

70 Hhds. prime and choice N. O. SUGAR;
200 Bbls. choice N. O. SYRUP.

Samples at our office for inspection.
Terms as usual in Northern cities; four months credit for approved endorsed negotiable paper.
Custom House weights.

HATHAWAY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C. April 7, 1860. 8-ts

Please Call and See!

WE have been receiving by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

SPRING STYLES,

consisting of French BONNETS of every material, a great variety of

Miss's Flats; Infants' Caps; Large Bonnets suitable for old Ladies; French Flower Ruches and Ribbons; a variety of new Dress Goods—Organdies, Anglais Robes, Blk Lace Points, Berage Mantillas, Linen check Dusters, Parasols, and a first rate article of Hoop Skirts,

And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention. We shall be glad to see our patrons, and those who will favor us with their orders shall have them promptly attended to. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

I. & H. DODD.
April 11. 8-2m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

Parmenter & Campbell's Sewing Machines.

Patented by E. BOOTH, August 1859.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing, will on application at the Shemwell House, be shown this, the *most perfect Sewing Machine ever invented.*

D. T. NEWBY, Agt.
Fayetteville, March 31. 5-ilm

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 *Dollars Per Annum*

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprains or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say 'it was the greatest discovery of the age?' Sold everywhere. Every family should have it: three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
April 7, 1860. 7-9it

JAPAN AND THE EMBASSY.

The United States steamer Powhatan, which was to leave Yedo for San Francisco on the 11th February, is now fully due at the latter port, and we may hear at any moment of the arrival on our shores of the first Embassy from the Empire of Japan.

These tawny envoys, do not represent a nation of "outside barbarians," but a race which, with all its immaturities, eccentricities and caprices, has reached a high, although peculiar degree of civilization. In every genuine mark of mental and moral advancement, they are as greatly superior to the Chinese as they are in the arts and sciences, in physical courage and social freedom, and especially in their treatment of women, whose position is not inferior to that of their European sisters. Of all the races of Asia and of the islands of the Indian Ocean and the North Pacific, and of that great centre of teeming human life east of Persia and bounded by the Archipelago and the Arctic, the Japanese are the most progressive and advanced, and in every element which makes up national greatness, the most worthy of respect and esteem. In activity of mind, energy of character, and a certain gay light-heartedness, they differ largely from the other Orientals, while their curiosity, love of knowledge, general go-a-head spirit, and desire of improvement, form a striking contrast to the coldness, incredulity, skepticism, and apathetic indifference of the Chinese.

The recent explorations in Japan, and especially the United States Expedition and Lord Elgin's Mission, have thrown a flood of light upon the character and prospects of the Japanese. In the arts of coloring glass and tempering steel, they possess a skill and secrets which more civilized nations have lost. Their glassware is the most beautiful in the world; their swords are the strongest and sharpest. The vast populations live together in quiet and orderly masses, and the peace and quiet of the fatherly and considerate despotism are seldom or never disturbed. A wise and useful economy pervades the Empire which prevents seasons of scarcity and high prices. Sumptuary laws forbid undue luxuries, but the people are not unwholesomely restrained. The criminal code is severe but punishment is impartially inflicted. The people are virtually exempt from taxation,—the revenues coming from the rents of the land owned by the Crown. Oliphant's Narrative of the Elgin Mission, which is the most instructive and accurate work on Japan yet published, states that locks and keys do not exist, and that theft is almost unknown. There are few drunkards or beggars in Japan, and the whole nation is devoted to industrial pursuits with a zeal and energy surpassed in no other country. A united, honest, and obedient people, they live in a condition of peace and tranquillity, and almost primeval simplicity, which has been the admiration of all who have visited and known them.

It is not too much to say that we are to receive an Embassy from a valiant, polite, industrious and virtuous nation. There are many indications that the Japanese are a race of gentlemen. Oliphant says that in their domestic relations the men are gentle and forbearing, and the women obedient and virtuous. No husband ever beats his wife in Japan, nor is a child ever struck. More wonderful still, a disturbance in the crowded streets, or a scolding woman, is a thing unknown. Those horrid diseases which are devastating Polynesia have not been introduced. Children of both sexes and of all ranks are invariably sent to the rudimentary schools, where they learn to read and write, and acquire some knowledge of the history of their country. English writers admit that education is more widely diffused in Japan than in Great Britain. Their language being alphabetical is more capacious and flexible than the Chinese. They are a reading people, and books are printed and circulated freely. Those who read our correspondent's description of his School in Japan [published in the Observer] must have been struck with the docility, ambition, gratitude, and courtly manners of his pupils. The minds of the people are cultivated; their tastes are elegant and refined; they are devoted to the fine arts and scientific acquirements; in water-colors they excel. In fact, as Oliphant says, they are in love with literature and have a rage for every description of knowledge.

This singular and attractive people will soon be very well informed of the condition, politics, customs and manners of the United States. Every Japanese carries an inkstand and a note-book, and the Embassy will be accompanied by a corps of first-class reporters. The Japanese system of Government has its faults, and a complete and intricate system of spying and espionage is one of them. Every word uttered on the British and American ships off Japan was "taken down" on the spot and carried to head-quarters. This curious and progressive race wants to know us thoroughly, and they will doubtless be able and anxious to adopt our discoveries in mechanics and science. But we must be prepared to be criticized from a Japanese stand-point, for we differ in politics, civilization, and religion; and we must not expect them to tear down, or even materially to modify, off-hand, their system and traditions and habits, founded, as they are, on the growth and experience of centuries. But, from the mild and amiable character of the Japanese, the gentle and kindly relations which govern their social and domestic life, their simple, pliant, impressionable, but honest dispositions, and the absence of religious persecution and fanaticism in Japan, it is easy to believe that the principles of Christianity will ultimately be acceptable to the people, and that the enlightened Embassadors, may carry home seed which will one day bear fruit.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Tobacco Duty.—The House having called on the President for information relative to the reduction of the tariff in foreign countries on American Tobacco, the latter replies that nearly all the information is contained in the commercial statement heretofore laid before the House. The only additional information is contained in the correspondence of the late Minister Mason, dated Paris, August, 1858, wherein he says that there is no hope of a reduction of the duty in France, as that trade is a government monopoly.

A Strong Stomach.—The Jonesborough Express, an Opposition paper, says Douglas, according to the Nashville Union and American and Memphis Avalanche—good Democratic authority—is a "gambler in politics"—a "swindler"—a pettifogger and demagogue"—a "sneaking assassin"—a "rogue"—a "traitor," and a "Judas, ready to betray with a kiss," and asks the Greenville Democrat, the home organ of Senator Johnson, if it can "support such a character?" To which the Democrat aforesaid replies:

"In short, if Douglas should be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, having implicit confidence in the integrity, intelligence and patriotism of the men who will compose it, we will take him "*gambler,*" "*swindler,*" "*pettifogger,*" "*demagogue,*" "*assassin,*" "*rogue,*" "*traitor,*" "*Judas*" and all. We hope this will be satisfactory."

Entirely satisfactory! You can pass, as a practical, live specimen of modern Democracy. No one will doubt your genuineness as long as you keep that stomach for the reception of the Charleston Convention prescription.—*Rich. Whig.*

A villain generally plays the coward, as if he supposed that the blackness of his heart might be redeemed by the whiteness of his liver.

A Split among the Mormons.—A portion of the Mormons have at last become disgusted with the proceedings of the Saints at Utah, and have taken steps to get rid of the tyranny of Brigham Young. A letter from a correspondent, which we publish in another column, gives an interesting account of the proceedings of the Mormon Conference just held at Amboy, in Illinois. The Mormon Church everywhere acknowledges the rightful authority of young Joe Smith, son of the founder of the sect;—and steps have for some time been in progress to induce him to assume the Presidency. This has at last been accomplished. He has been inducted into office, and made an address on the occasion, which will be found at length in another column.

This new organization denounces the action of Brigham Young with great vehemence, as founded upon false doctrine, and calculated utterly to disgrace and ruin the new faith. It will be seen by young Smith's speech, that they have no sympathy with polygamy,—that they brand the practices of Young and his followers as prompted by seducing spirits, and based on the doctrines of devils. It is proposed to send missionaries to Utah, to expound to the brethren the false and dangerous errors of faith and practice into which they have been betrayed, and to induce them to abandon their present habits, and return to the primitive faith of the Mormon Church. It is believed that, with the prestige of young Joe Smith's name, they can make a decided impression upon the Saints in Utah, and overthrow the usurped and abused authority of Brigham Young. It is doubtful, however, whether Young will surrender his position and power so easily, and whether his hold upon the people is not strong enough to render these movements abortive. The isolation in which the Utah Mormons live, the despotism which Young has established over them, the fact that all their property is in his hands, and the ignorance of the great mass of them of any other head of the Church, will render it a very difficult task to undermine his authority, or persuade the mass of his followers to rebel against him. It is well understood, moreover, that he has five or six hundred *Danites*—reckless and perfectly unscrupulous ruffians—at his command, ready to commit any crime which he may direct, and disposed to crush summarily any authority which may dispute his own. If young Smith has anything of his father's nerve and skill in dealing with men, he may carry this important revolution into effect. The attempt is, at all events, an interesting and important event.—*N. Y. Times.*

Judge Douglas in Pennsylvania.—Judge Douglas increases in strength at the South very rapidly. Southern Democrats are beginning to speak mildly of his heresies. In Pennsylvania, according to the President's organ, the case is very different. Contradicting sundry reports, the Constitution says that "the "*trumpeters*" have asserted that Senator Bigler is favorable to the nomination of Mr. Douglas; while it is well known that he is not only utterly opposed to his nomination, but is fully satisfied that, under no circumstances, could the electoral vote of Pennsylvania be given him. We claim to know something about the sentiments of the democracy of Pennsylvania, and have no hesitation in declaring that ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats in the "Old Keystone" repudiate Douglas and his squatter-sovereignty heresies as heartily as they do Seward and his "irrepressible-conflict" doctrines. Douglas has no strength whatever with the Pennsylvania democracy; and to talk about making such a man our standard-bearer in the approaching contest is simply absurd."

Large Fire.—The ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, Liverpool packet, was burned on Thursday. The vessel and her cargo, which was made up of breadstuffs and provisions, valued in the aggregate at $175,000, was almost entirely destroyed. The *Westervelt*, is valued at $60,000, and is insured in this City. Her cargo is said to have been insured in Europe.

The Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTE, on the second Wednesday (the 9th day) in May 1860.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1860. 8-

Notice to Shippers by Rail Road.

UP FREIGHT is in all cases charged to the Shipper and is CASH ON CALL. The Consignee is held for the DOWN FREIGHT which is likewise CASH ON CALL. All freights to be paid at Fayetteville.

The name of the Shipper must in all cases be sent with the Freight.

Freight will not be taken for parties where there is any difficulty in collecting.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
April 10, 1860. 8-3t
Town papers 3 times.

A VERY VALUABLE

House and Lot for Sale.

THE LARGE and WELL SITUATED LOT fronting on Union, Burgess and Maiden Lane Streets, with the COMMODIOUS AND ELEGANT DWELLING HOUSE and out houses on it, is offered for sale. This property has generally been known as the Latta House and Lot. As a residence it has no superior in Fayetteville for the EXCELLENCE of the buildings and the BEAUTY, HEALTH and CONVENIENCE of its location. It is now offered at private sale on accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE SLOAN,

Agent for R. K. BRYAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1860. 8-2w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,
SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,

Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi3w

Bacon and Corn.

6000 LBS. bright Western Sides and Shoulders.
2000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round.
1000 bags prime Corn.
For sale low for cash, by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-ilm

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Apr

The Persia arrived to-day with advices to [illegible]. But little of interest is reported.

A despatch from Vienna says that the [illegible] Cabinet had addressed a note to the [illegible] Turin sternly protesting against the [illegible] of Tuscany, Parma and Modena, to [illegible] and maintaining the incontestible right [illegible] tria to oppose an act which, in despoiling [illegible] mate Princes of States granted to them [illegible] pean treaties, would also destroy the right [illegible] cession to the House of Hapsburg.

A letter in the London Times gives [illegible] details of the late massacres at Rome [illegible] Pope's gendarmes. One hundred and four [illegible] persons were killed and wounded and a [illegible] of the ladies injured. The U. S. Vice Co[illegible] ceived a stab in the side, and several [illegible] military officers were wounded.

Commercial.—No change reported. [illegible] Cotton for the week 62,000 bales.

From Havana and Mexico.—The [illegible] hours from Havana, arrived at Charleston [illegible] day. She reports great excitement in the [illegible] Mexico against the Americans, and a stron[illegible] by the Church party for war, in consequ[illegible] the seizure of Marin's steamers.

Rebellion in China.—Accounts from C[illegible] the 30th of January state that the rebell[illegible] revived, and was causing the Government [illegible] erable apprehension. The coast defence[illegible] the Gulf of Pechelee were ordered to be re[illegible] and strengthened. The United States C[illegible] sioners had brought their labors to a term[illegible] and all their claims against the Chinese G[illegible] ment had been adjusted.

A New Orleans Failure.—The failure [illegible] E. Starke, the "Cotton King," at New [illegible] caused a great sensation there. His cash l[illegible] ties are estimated at $400,000. The sheri[illegible] ed 4,000 bales cotton on behalf of some [illegible] creditors.

Exports of Cotton Freights.—The expo[illegible] cotton from New Orleans to England [illegible] week were 24,000 bales, to Havre 6,000 [illegible] Mobile the exports to England during the [illegible] were 27,000 bales.

More "Non-intercourse."—The new iron [illegible] ship South Carolina, the pioneer of the Bost[illegible] Charleston line, was launched on Monday after[illegible] from Mr. Loring's ship-yard in South Boston.

The steamer Massachusetts, which is [illegible] course of construction alongside of the [illegible] Carolina, will be ready for launching in a [illegible] or six weeks.

Large Contribution.—Twenty-five thou[illegible] four hundred dollars were received at the [illegible] ing offertory, at the Church of the Advent [illegible] Boston, on Sunday last.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the [illegible] signed for the purposes therein specified, we [illegible] offer for sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, TUESDAY the 30th inst., the following REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE, viz:

House and Lot near Cool Spring, at present occupied by Mrs. Hartman.
Store House on South side Hay street, occupied by Jas. W. Horne.
Store House on North side Hay street, occupied by "North Carolina Presbyterian."
373 acres of Land on Morganton Road, joins Cha[illegible] Munroe's land.
135 acres of Land on Lumberton Road, about [illegible] miles South of Fayetteville.
300 acres in Moore county, formerly belonging to Anderson Jones.
11¼ acres in Campbellton, corner of Russell St[illegible] Lots Nos. 16 and 17, on which there is a new Wa[illegible] House.
Two-sevenths of 7 acres near mouth of the creek.
265 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River kn[illegible] as the Island place.
50 acres of improved land on the East side [illegible] Fear River.
1 unimproved Lot on Hay Street, joins C. T. Ha[illegible] & Sons, on the East.
1 unimproved Lot, corner of Old and Burges Stre[illegible]
1 unimproved Lot on the West of Burges Street.
1 unimproved Lot on Hay Mount, near the U. S. [illegible] senal, known as the Grove.
1 Store House, Person Street, South side.

24 NEGROES,

Old and Young. Men, Women & Children.

Bank Stock, Plank Road Stock, Rail Road Stock, Fa[illegible] etteville Hotel Stock, &c.

Horses and Mules, Hogs, Cows and Calves, and o[illegible] articles. Terms at Sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, THOS. C. FULLER, } Trustees
Fayetteville, April 9. 7-ts

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. p[illegible] adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Agent for North Carolina.
at the "Crockery Store
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

CROCKERY, CHINA
and GLASS WARE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of

GOODS IN HIS LINE,

Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.
March 12. 99-12m

For Distillers.

PRIME ENGLISH and AMERICAN GLUES, 16 to 20 cts. per lb., just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
April 9. 7-itf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to

A. E. HALL.
10

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1860.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—A CHEERING LETTER.—A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of a visit from C. B. Dungan, Esq. of Philadelphia, who is probably more extensively interested in Gas Works than any other individual in the country, and who has besides a contract for a tunnel in New England at two or three millions of dollars. He is one of the pioneers in the improvements in the Deep River Mineral region, particularly in the Egypt works. He passed up our railroad on a visit to his interests there, and since his return home has favored us with the following letter, which is the more gratifying as it was unsolicited. Coming from such a source, it is full of encouragement for the friends of our road and of the State:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1860.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—GENTLEMEN:—The trip over the line of your Coal Fields Rail Road gave me much satisfaction. The substantial character of the work as far as done, and the good progress making on the unfinished portion, alike pleased me. The whole does great credit to your estimable President and I trust your citizens will soon begin to reap a rich reward. The signs of travel and transportation are unmistakeable, and with judicious arrangements with connecting Roads, Fayetteville will retain its important position in the old North State. In respect to transportation, the freight receipts upon the Road must be very satisfactory. A single fact I can give will show what may be expected when completed to the Coal Mines: I have just contracted here for one of the New England Gas Works for 1500 Tons Pittsburg Coals at 87 30 per Ton, which could have been delivered (the River or Rail Road being in use) at a cost of about $4 per Ton.

The only sources of supply of such Coal as gives satisfaction, are Pittsburg in our State and Newcastle, England. From the former the supply is quite limited, and from the latter it costs $8 per Ton. The demand for Gas purposes alone east of the Alleghany Mountains is 800,000 Tons per annum.

The export of Coal alone from your State must far exceed in value all the gold produced from your mines, while the Oil and the Iron it is alleged will cast in the shade even this large product. I know little of Iron or Oil, but of the Coal I can speak confidently, both of quantity and quality. With favorable means of conveyance to the sea, no sources of supply can compete with you, and the time is close at hand when all doubts will disappear and North Carolina will lead in wealth every other Southern State.

Truly yours,

C. B. DUNGAN.

THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRACY.—A late Standard contains an account of a Democratic meeting at Waynesville, Haywood county, in which Messrs. Marcus Erwin and John F. Hoke were the orators. Mr. Erwin is reported to have "defended the Democratic party from the assaults made upon it by gentlemen of the Opposition,—said he did not impugn the motives of these men, but that they were waging a warfare upon the only political party which had any nationality, and which had strength sufficient to impede the progress of black Republicanism."

Yet immediately after this disclaimer of any imputation upon motives, he went on to say, that "Messrs. Badger and Graham had emerged from their retirement, like an insect which had come out of its winter's hole to take the sun. These men wanted office, and cared nothing about a Convention nor *ad valorem*."

To say nothing of the bad taste which likens to an insect two respectable gentlemen, who, besides having filled without stain some of the highest offices in the gift of the State, are undeniably and essentially *gentlemen*, it might be asked how Mr. Erwin knows that they want office, and that they care nothing about a Convention or ad valorem? What have they done, or either of them, to forfeit Mr. Erwin's confidence *since he was a Whig?* Have they changed? or done aught to deserve such imputations? Did either of them ever want office when Mr. Erwin was a Whig? On the contrary, he might have told his auditors, if he had been himself the same gentleman that he was then, that "these men" were noted for allowing office to seek them, and not for seeking office. What he knew to be true then, he might reasonably have inferred to be true now.

But Mr. Erwin, like some other former Whigs, has, without a shadow of reason, (unless the shadow be cast by their own hearts,) taken up the cry that Messrs. Badger and Graham are influenced by a love of office. And the changes are rung upon this pretence, by those who do, as well as those who do not, know that it is only a pretence, in the hope, apparently, that here and there some Whig or American, who is supposed, (and perhaps with more reason,) to want office, may have his zeal cooled, perhaps be drawn over to the Democracy, by the constant reiteration of this pretence that Messrs. Badger and Graham want office, and stand in the way of others. Now, while we do not hesitate to say that we think either of them eminently fitted, by purity of personal character and by intellectual superiority, to fill any office in the country, we do not believe, we have not the slightest reason to believe, that either of them wants office. On the contrary, without ever having spoken to or corresponded with either on that subject, we have some reason to believe that neither desires office, but that both would consider it a personal sacrifice to be called to any office. That is our deliberate opinion, and we have but little doubt that it would be Mr. Erwin's, if he were still a Whig.

If Messrs. Badger and Graham want office and care nothing for principle, as Mr. Erwin uncharitably asserts, why did they not follow his example? He joined the Democrats, and got the office of State Solicitor. We fear that he measured them by his own standard.

It may refresh the recollection of Mr. Erwin, and possibly of some others, to copy from the Observer of Nov. 24, 1846, a short paragraph showing how Mr. Badger was first elected to the Senate:—

"The re-election of Mr. Mangum was expected as a matter of course. But some Whigs have feared, and the Locofoco party have hoped, to see dissensions in the Whig ranks in regard to the successor of Mr. Haywood. So many names of good and true and well qualified Whigs had been mentioned, that it might well be supposed that there would be some jarring among their friends. But when the name of George E. Badger was presented, all difficulties vanished, and a united front was presented. Mr. Badger had expressly declared that he was not a candidate, and even his most intimate friends did not know, (and perhaps do not know yet,) whether he would accept or decline the office if tendered to him. He was not in Raleigh from the commencement of the session until after his election. Under these circumstances, his election is most honorable to those who looked above all personal preferences, all local considerations, in the leading desire to send to the Senate *the great intellect of the State*, in the person of one whose private virtues fit him to illustrate her character, as his talents qualify him to represent her sovereignty."

So when Mr. Badger was re-elected in 1848, it was without the slightest agency of his own, as is well known to those who were in the Legislature at the time, or familiar with its doings. Instead of remaining in Raleigh, he went off to Washington before it was necessary that he should go to take his seat in the Senate, and remained there during the four weeks' struggle which finally resulted in his re-election. Mr. Erwin's friend Clingman, however, was not so modest. *He* came on from Washington and did his best to get the place of Mr. Badger.

The wretched slang on this subject which is so appropriate in the columns of most of the Democratic papers, we have not deemed worthy of notice; but Mr. Erwin has been a Whig, and we think he knows better than he says.

But Mr. Erwin has not cast off all his Whig principles. He "admitted (says the account) that he was in favor of *ad valorem*, but said that he did not intend to make a rupture with the Democratic party about it."

Mr. Hoke, on the contrary, who has never been a Whig, though he did join the "Know Nothings," (seeking an office and finding none?) rose and proceeded at once "to make an argument against *ad valorem*. The Opposition were laboring to have the people believe that negroes alone should be taxed *ad valorem*, when, in fact, under that system of taxation, everything a man owned would be taxed. They propose to call a Convention on the federal basis, when they know that such a Convention would not change our system of taxation. Capt. Hoke argued that *ad valorem* taxation would kill off all further appropriations for our Railroads in the West, would array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, and would have a tendency to drive slavery out of the country."

Oh, Mr. Hoke, where *did* you get that idea of what the Opposition were laboring to have the people believe? We profess to have some slight familiarity with what the Opposition are about, and we declare that we never heard of this notion until we heard it as coming from Mr. Hoke. Is it unfair to suppose that it *originated* with Mr. Hoke? So also we give Mr. Hoke credit for the discovery of what he says the Opposition "know" about a Convention. And then that a tax of 60 to 66 cents on every slave should have such dreadful effects upon the Western railroads, and upon the locomotion of slavery? We do not see that Mr. Hoke told his hearers where slavery would go to find lighter taxes? That might have puzzled him. As to arraying non-slaveholder against slaveholder, we refer Mr. Hoke to Senator Bledsoe, of Wake, who says that ad valorem is the very thing to prevent this.

Upon the whole, while we will not say that these mountain orators are "insects," we do think that they approach as near to it as *hum-bugs* are to insects.

While on the subject we will notice two other matters connected with it.

1st. It has been assumed by some, and asserted by others, of the Democratic organs, from the Governor down—and up—that Mr. Badger wrote the *ad valorem* Platform of the Opposition Convention, and forced it upon the party, for his own political advancement and pecuniary benefit. This is all untrue, as some of them probably know. So far from Mr. Badger being its author, we have reason to believe that the first time he ever saw it was in the hands of Mr. Nash, while reporting it from the Committee to the Convention. It is well known that he was at Greensborough, on professional business, during the first day of the Convention, and that he did not return to Raleigh until the morning of the second and last day.

2d. We have seen in a Western N. C. paper an extract from a Democratic paper with which we do not exchange, charging that Mr. Badger made the platform, to reduce his own taxes! We will not say that any one who would make or endorse such a charge would himself do such a small act; but we can say that Mr. Badger declared in the Convention that equal taxation would materially *increase* his taxes. He is a very considerable slaveholder, and owns no real estate except the house in which he resides. As to Bank stock, we presume that he has no expectation that any reduction will be made in the tax on it. Certainly we have no such expectation or desire. Special privileges being conferred by Bank charters, it is right that Banks should pay the higher taxes usually exacted.

If we mistake not, Gov. Graham's taxes will also be increased by the proposed system of equal taxation.

We have not written the above for the sake of defending Messrs. Badger and Graham,—they need no defence;—but to disabuse the mind of any who may have been misled, by the clamor of the Democrats, into the idea that the present movement is in any way gotten up for their benefit.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Homestead Bills were discussed all day, and finally the House and Senate bills were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report on Tuesday, and with the understanding that the subject is then to be taken up and disposed of.

On Thursday, District of Columbia business all day; and on Friday, the private calendar. Adj'd to this day.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Kansas Admission Bill was discussed by Southern Whigs and Democrats against it and Black Republicans and Northern Democrats for it. The Bill passed, 135 to 73. The vote was sectional. All the members from this State voted against it.

On Thursday, slavery discussion; and on Friday, private bills.

THE TAX ON SLAVES.—In our last we noticed an assertion made by a writer in the Standard, and repeated in a private letter to the Wilmington Journal, (both we suspect from the same person,) that Mr. Pool had said in his Gatesville speech, that "the tax on slaves will not be increased by the ad valorem system."

If any further proof were needed that Mr. Pool said no such thing, it would be found in the following:

The Tarborough Southerner, Democratic, in its account of the discussion at that place, says:—

"Gov. Ellis in a most masterly manner, met one after another, the arguments, if they could be so called, which Mr. Pool had submitted in favor of *ad valorem*. He said there was no demand for this change in the Constitution, the people were prosperous and satisfied. If land was taxed too high and negroes too little, and the people desired it, tax one less and the other more, but do not throw down the constitutional restrictions which protect negro property, rather have landed property placed under the same protection also."

It is evident from this that Mr. Pool had contended that ad valorem *would* increase the tax on slaves, for Gov. Ellis proposes another mode of increasing the tax, as a substitute for Mr. Pool's mode of increasing it.

Again: Not only did the Murfreesborough "Citizen," Democratic, not pretend that Mr. Pool said any such thing in his Gatesville speech, but that paper says:—

"The friends of this "ad valorem" system do not deny but that it would increase the aggregate of the tax on slaves."

Here is a distinct declaration that Mr. Pool made a statement the very reverse of that which the writer for the Standard and Journal attribute to him.

We have been thus particular in exposing this misstatement, to show our readers that a systematic effort is made to misrepresent Mr. Pool; but, most of all, because the object in putting it forth will be seen when the candidates get in the West.

"A MAN OF TRUTH."—The Wilmington Journal (with some pleasant words about this paper) says that its Eastern correspondent "is a man of truth—a man who weighs his words and who stands up to them." This may be so, but the endorsement is from a very questionable source, and its two parts, as divided by the dash, do not necessarily fit. We know very well, for instance, that the Journal weighs its words well and stands up to them—even after they are proved to be *not* words of *truth*. We have some recollection, for instance, of certain words which the Journal used as to an occurrence in the U. S. Senate some years ago: these words were well weighed and stated something as a fact within the knowledge of the Editor of the Journal; yet when we sent the words to Washington they were proved in open Senate by some half-dozen Senators of the Journal's own party to be utterly destitute of truth. So also, not very long ago, the Journal described in some well weighed words a certain occurrence in Fayetteville. It was proved by the Journal's own editorial testimony as printed at the time of the occurrence that the Journal's well-weighed words in its last version of the affair were utterly destitute of truth. But the Journal *stands up to them* to this day. It has found it convenient never to allude to the occurrence since, and the citizens of Fayetteville have been grossly wronged by the Journal's well-weighed words. But what of that? To use language, possibly not unfamiliar to the Journal,—dogs any body take its Editor for a —— constable that he should be expected to do justice to people when he speaks of them in his paper?

If any of our readers should deem the above harsh, they will find the justification in the following language of the Journal: "Our information is *true*, as the discourteous insinuations of the Observer seldom or never are."

Upon the authority of Gov. Ellis we state that the "*private source*" from which the information that Mr. Pool had commenced the canvass, was received, was none other than a letter written by Mr. Pool to Dr. Emmons, stating that he—Mr. Pool—would open the canvass on the 20th of March. Dr. Emmons communicated that portion of Mr. Pool's letter to Gov. Ellis, and upon that statement the action of the Governor was based.

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

Is the above the *whole* truth? We doubt it. If that is *all* that Mr. Pool wrote to Dr. Emmons, he has no right to complain; but it conflicts with the statement of the Elizabeth City "State." Having published that on Thursday, we give this also, and await further developments.

THE DISCUSSION AT GATESVILLE.—The Wilmington Journal complains that in the account of the discussion given by the Murfreesboro' Southron so much more space is given to Mr. Pool than is allowed Gov. Ellis. The Southron gave a very good reason for this, as he who reads the report will see. But admit the Journal's complaint to be well founded, and its inference that Gov. Ellis is thereby misrepresented to be a just one. What then? Why, we turn to the Journal of the 7th inst. for a democratic report of the discussion, and find Mr. Pool's speech reported as consisting of one unimportant remark and one "fatal admission." Singularly enough, the Journal did not discover that there was any thing wrong about this report.

HUMBUG.—Under this head the Wilmington Herald very effectually disposes of the Democratic humbug about taxing eggs, tin cups, &c. It says, that under an ad valorem tax of 12 cents on the $100 value, *if* eggs were taxed, the "poor widow" would have to sell 10,000 eggs at a cent apiece, to incur a tax of 12 cents. We think that the Raleigh Press may therefore dismiss its fears that it will have *that* dreadful burden laid upon it. The Herald adds, that

"If all the tin cups in the State were taxed according to their value, the revenue would hardly be sufficient to buy a decent horse, and yet democrats who profess to have intelligence raise a great hue and cry about taxing the poor widow's eggs, hens, needles, &c. In the first place, *ad valorem* does not propose to tax such things, and in the second place, even if it did, the carrying out of the principle could result in no harm to any one, for no poor widow has *tin* enough to cause 10 cents tax to be levied upon it, nor eggs enough to produce the same amount of revenue. Humbug reigns supreme, and democracy is the father of it."

STATUE OF CLAY.—Hart's splendid statue of Henry Clay was inaugurated at Richmond on Thursday last, (the birth-day of the great statesman.) The ceremonies were impressive, an immense number of people being present, and a brilliant Oration pronounced by B. J. Barbour, Esq.

At New Orleans, on the same day, says a dispatch, "the city is thronged with strangers to witness the inauguration of the Clay Monument. The procession was over three miles in length. The statue was unveiled amid the shouts of the people, the firing of minute guns, and the ringing of bells. The Oration was delivered by the Hon. Wm. H. Hunt. No business houses in the city were open."

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The April No. of this work is at hand. It contains a Portrait and Memoir of the Hon. John Hall, one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court, as at present organised in 1818. The Memoir is from the pen of Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq., of Warrenton, who read law in the office of Judge Hall, and is admirably well done. We copy the following paragraph, as a sample:—

"Upon his arrival here he was in very narrow circumstances. He was an entire stranger, who came from beyond the Blue Ridge, and had no relations, connexions or friends in this region of country, to aid him by their influence, or to push him forward in his profession. In manners he was reserved and diffident, and not calculated to extend his acquaintance rapidly, or to make an immediately favorable impression upon the public. He had not the powers of a ready, fluent and popular speaker, those attractive and fascinating qualities which have sometimes secured an almost immediate reputation and patronage at the Bar. He had serious difficulties to encounter, and a rugged road of professional probation before him. He relied, however, upon his own industry, perseverance and worth to overcome the impediments by which he was surrounded. He did not rely upon them in vain, and the result is calculated to cheer the young lawyer amid the toils and struggles incident to the commencement of his professional life, and in the midst of discouraging obstacles. In the course of a few years after his removal to Warrenton, his correct and studious habits, his untiring attention to business, his fidelity to his clients, and his high character for honor and integrity, obtained for him an encouraging share of practice; while his modesty, frankness and amiability secured for him friends who esteemed and loved him, and some of whom discharged towards him the last mournful duties of kindness and affection, and followed his remains to their last resting place."

Judge Hall was on the Bench of the Superior and Supreme Courts, thirty-two years. He died in 1833, aged 66.

The Magazine contains also a continuation of Gov. Swain's article on the "War of the Regulation;" a contribution to History exhibiting the talent and research of the distinguished writer, and several other well written articles.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.—Hon. R. B. Gilliam of Granville is Delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the Wake District; Capt. W. H. Harrison of Wake, Alternate. Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville is Whig candidate for Elector in the same District; and Messrs. Josiah Turner of Orange and J. J. Davis of Franklin sub-electors; sub-electors for Wake, Messrs. R. C. Badger and Geo. W. Crockett. So we learn from the Raleigh Press.

R. W. Wharton, Esq., of Forsyth, and J. M. Cloud, Esq., of Surry, are Delegates to Baltimore from the Salem District; Hon. Jas. M. Leach and T. C. Ham, Esq., of Forsyth, Alternates. Henry Walser, Esq., of Davidson, is Whig candidate for Elector in the same District. So we learn from the Salem Press.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A gentleman in Northampton, sending us a copy of the Murfreesborough Citizen's report of the discussion at Gatesville, says:—"I think Pool's chances for success very good. He will create a sensation wherever he goes."

EQUAL TAXATION.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

GRAHAM, April 12, 1860.

Ad valorem will do well in this county. All the people want is information on the subject, and I am glad to see that you are treating it with facts and figures, as they will tell. All the Whig party want is faith to encourage, and the victory is ours.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the arrival of a freight train on Saturday afternoon, a box car ran off the track and was forced into a corner of the President's office. No one was hurt, but it will cost probably from $50 to $100 to repair damages.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—Among a long list in the Constitution, we find The Gulf, in Chatham, and Inverness, in this county. We hope that steps will be taken forthwith to have these offices re-opened.

IRON ORE.—Mr. Henry O. Dunlap, of Chatham county, has left with us a specimen of very rich iron ore found on his land 7 miles above the Gulf, and 4 miles from "Ore Hill," which may be seen at this office by any person interested in the minerals of our State, and of that rich region of the State.

FRUIT AND WHEAT.—A letter from Carthage informs us that

"There will be plenty of fruit in this section, such as apples, peaches, &c. The prospect for a good Wheat crop is fair at this time from what I can learn from the farmers of this and the adjoining counties."

TENNESSEE CROPS.—A friend writes us from Jackson:—"We have had some cold weather. We fear that peaches and plants are killed or much injured. The wheat crop looks badly but we entertain hopes it will come out. There has been a good deal of wheat sown in West Tennessee since the 1st of Jan'y, which bids fair to do well."

AN UNENVIABLE APPOINTMENT.—The Wilmington Journal or the Washington Constitution improves upon an idea of some Northern paper, and dubs one of the committees appointed to investigate sundry alleged official corruptions "a smelling committee." If that is the proposed occupation of the committee its members are certainly to be pitied.

A Humbug Exposed.—We have it from the lips of Col. Outlaw, says the Murfreesborough Southron, that he will vote for John Pool; and we speak authoritatively, when we say that Jos. B. Cherry will do the same thing.

Politics in Forsyth.—This being Superior Court week, we had opportunities of conversing with persons from all parts of this county, and some of the neighboring counties, and we are very much pleased to learn that our Whig friends are in fine spirits, while, on the other hand, Democracy seems to be correspondingly depressed in spirits. The leaders of *modern* Democracy see the handwriting on the wall, in unmistakable characters.

Salem Press.

What the West Wants.—We would call the attention of our eastern friends, says the Asheville Advocate, to a remark of Col. Gaither's in his speech before our county convention. He said that no doubt it would be used against Mr. Pool in the East that if the west got a Convention the Constitution would be torn to pieces. The west simply asked that the Constitution be so amended that slaves might be taxed according to value; she would be content with that amendment. And this we believe to be the view of all thinking men here.

Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.—We learn by a private note, that Dr. Deems sailed from New York in the steamer Illinois, for Europe, on Saturday the 7th inst. He expects to return in the Fall.

N. C. Advocate.

Another Congressional "Duel."—The Lovejoy scene in the House, [published in the Observer of Monday last,] was not officially reported in the Globe until Wednesday, when Messrs. Pryor of Virginia and Potter of Wisconsin each accused the other of having altered the report, and each admitted having done so. Mr. Pryor intimated that he would have "satisfaction," and the sequel is thus given by telegraph late on Friday night:—

Pryor despatched a note to Potter asking him to leave the District in order to receive a further communication from him. Potter declined, as it was against the law of Congress and would disqualify him to hold any office in Wisconsin if he were to accept a challenge. Pryor then sent a peremptory challenge, dated from Virginia. The challenge was accepted, and common Bowie knives named as the weapons, the parties to fight in the open air, with two friends each, armed with Colt's dueling pistols. Chisman, Pryor's friend, protested against the weapons as absurd, barbarous and vulgar. Lander, Potter's friend, declined any other terms, but offered himself to take the place of Potter with any other weapons. To this Chisman replied, that, while appreciating Lander's zeal for his friend, they had no cause of quarrel with *him*, and consequently no demand to make of him.

And so ended this "affair of *honor*."

From Mexico.—Vera Cruz dates to the 1st, have been received.

Miramon lost 2,000 out of 5,000 men. He raised the siege of Vera Cruz in consequence of want of provisions and munitions. The loss in the city of Vera Cruz in men and property, was trifling.

Miramon had not reached the City of Mexico, where the French Minister, under the instructions from his government, was co-operating with the British Minister to bring about an armistice.

There was intense excitement in the Capital about the seizure of Marin's vessels.

Indiana Politics.—The representatives of the Constitutional Union Party of Indiana assembled at Indinapolis on Thursday. They appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

John McLean, of Ohio, for President, and John Bell of Tennessee, for Vice President; and we will cordially support any conservative national man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

Richard W. Thompson and John T. Hayden were appointed delegates at large.

Missouri Democratic Convention.—"The Democratic Convention has nominated nine Presidential Electors and 18 Delegates to the Charleston Convention. The latter are understood to stand 11 for Hunter, 3 for Douglas and 4 divided between Breckenridge and Dickinson.

Per Contra: A telegram from Missouri announces that the delegates from that State are for Mr. Douglas, though without instructions. The same announcement comes from Arkansas. Douglas stock is now buoyant.

DOUGLAS PROSPECTS.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says:

Delegates to the Democratic Convention are congregating here, on their way to the hospitable scene of their coming labors, and the chances of the candidates are being weighed "with many *drams*, but without *scruples*." Judge Douglas, it is generally conceded, will have a majority of votes on the first ballot, but will not easily command the requisite two-thirds. Many of his friends, however, are sanguine that he will be the nominee, with Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, as Vice-President.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by Jas. A. Warwick, Esq., Mr. GILFORD DAUGHTRY to Miss JINNETTE PARKER, all of Sampson.

DIED,

At his residence, in Chatham county, on the 23d ult., of Inflammation of the Brain, LEWIS ALBRIGHT, Esq., aged about 43 years. Also, at his residence, in the same vicinity, on the 9th inst., of Fever, LARKIN VESTAL, aged 36 years 7 months and 25 days.

Suddenly, in Milton, N. C., on the 7th inst., GEORGE A. SMITH, Esq., a native of Virginia, but for many years past a highly respected citizen of Caswell.

On the 8th inst., at Blockersville, in Cumberland Co., N. C., Mrs. MARTHA A. CULBRETH, wife of Rev. Love Culbreth, in the 48th year of her age. She had been a pious and consistent member of the M. E. Church for more than 32 years.

In Baltimore, on Sunday evening the 8th inst., Mr. RANDOLPH WALLACE LATIMER, in the 69th year of his age, formerly of this town.

At his residence, near Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C., on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIS WILSON, aged 54 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 14, Str Flora, with Goods for E J Hale & Son, A A McKethan, D Murphy, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, Mrs R C McNeil, J Martine, N R McNeil, J A Worth, M A Baker, J N Smith, J Utley, G Brandt, E Lilly, J Ottarburg, R D Davis, Elkin Co, Dr Dixon, S C Hackney, Errant & Wilson, C T Haigh & Sons, W Overby, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Page & Surles, Myrover & Wightman, R Mitchell, D & W McLaurin, T Waddill, J W Lett.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. April 14—Strs Sun and Kate McLaurin, with passengers, and goods for D & W McLaurin, Jos Utley, A W Steel, Rob't Mitchell, Pemberton & Sloan, C T Haigh & Sons, Orrell & Dailey, A M Johnson, Ray & Pearce, J R McDuffie, J W Lett, Geo Brandt, A G Thornton & Co, and others.

Important to Ladies!

Just received at the Emporium of Fashion,

Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

BLACK, White, Fancy and High colors Zephyr Wools, 8 fold, 4 fold and split.

Blk, White, Fancy and High colors Shetland Wool, Embr. Canvas, Knitting, Crochet and Cross Stitch Needles; Red French Marking Cotton, with Alphabetic Pattern; Embroidery Chenilles; Opal Glass Beads of all colors; Gold, Silver and Steel Beads, Bugle and Braided Hair Nets; Emb'r Slippers on Canvass ¼ to ¾ commenced and Wool to finish; Ottomans, Cushions, Raised Zephyr Work, ¾ commenced Chairs, Patterns of all descriptions, &c., &c.

White and Fancy Cotton Ball and Pamponette Trimmings, White Linen and Cotton Fringe, White and Fancy Cord and Tassels, White and Fancy Linen and Silk Dress Buttons, Brochet Shawl Borderings, very handsome designs; White and Fancy Galoon Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, French Corsets, Parasols, Sun Shades, &c., &c.

Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and look at the beautiful designs and make their selections, at

GEO. BRANDT'S,
14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16. 9tf

Next Tuesday or Wednesday

I WILL open a fine assortment of Plain and Flounced Barege Robes, Blk Grenadine for Dresses, Black Barege Dusters, Blk Silk Mantles and Dusters, a new supply of Lace Points, and a great many other styles of Ladies' Dress Goods. GEO. BRANDT,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16. 9tf

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

☞ **Doubly Carbonized I. X. L. Razors,** for sale by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
April 14. 9-2t

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 16.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	6 40 a 6 50	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	6 20 a 6 25	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 90 a 6 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 65 a 5 75	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 05 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 63 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 15 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37½ a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change; very few sales during the week.

Flour—Sells readily at quotations.

Grain—Large quantities of Eastern Corn arriving. Sales at 2 25 to 2 40 per bag, as to quality. Country corn scarce and in demand. A small lot of Wheat was sold on Thursday at $1.

Turpentine—New Virgin arrives slowly. Sales during the week at $3.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 14, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 60, Virgin 2 68, Hard 1 55. Tar 2 05. Barrels, 2d hand Spirits 1 37½—90 days. Cotton, ordinary to good middling 8½ to 10½; sales of 28 bales. Corn 78. Last sales of Spirits at 41. Rosin, No. 2 and low No. 1 1 25, Common 1 15. Salt 70. Bacon, N. C. hog round 11½. Molasses 26. Oats 46½. Pea nuts 1 55. Timber 4 75 to 8 50.

At New York, Cotton very dull; sales of 1400 bales on Thursday and Friday; last quotation of middling uplands 11¼. Flour firm at 6 10 to 6 25. Wheat declined 1 to 2 cents. Spirits steady at 45 to 46. Rosin dull at 1 60.

MEETING IN BLADEN.

The Members of the Opposition Party of Bladen County are requested to meet at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Thursday the 19th of April, inst., to appoint Delegates to the District Convention which assembles in Wilmington on the 24th of April; also to transact other business of the party. A full attendance is requested.

Come Whigs! come Americans! come one, come all!

April 11.

A Full Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION is desired, on Tuesday Evening, the 17th, at 7½ o'clock.

April 16. 9-1t

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 16. 9-tf

700 BAGS GUANO.

FOR sale, 700 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, now going into Store, Saturday April 14th, 1860.
9-2ti AUG. W. STEEL.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

CASS. BUS. SUITS.

WE have on hand of superior make, beautifully cut and trimmed, a large quantity of

Cass. Bus. Suits,

to which we invite the attention of all in want. *Being our own manufacturers we can sell Bus. Suits at less than New York prices.*

A full assorment of

Blk. and Col'd Cass. Pants,

of various sizes and at the lowest prices.

"Shubert's" Drawers,

The most perfectly fitting Drawer in the world, together with a large stock of Silk, Cashmere, Mero. and Lisle Thread Under Shirts, which cannot fail to please.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
April 14. 1t

A SPECIAL AWARD OF THE

LARGE GOLD MEDAL

OF THE

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855, FOR

GREAT PERFECTION OF CUTLERY

TO

GEO. WOSTENHOLM & SON,

Sheffield.

THE unequalled **I. X. L. KNIVES**, manufactured by the above firm, are for sale by us.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
April 14. 1t

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

1 Cask Extra Cooking Wine.

FOR SALE by
D. ANDERSON.

—ALSO—

Whiskey, Brandy, Rum and Gin; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Mullett, No. 3 Mackerel, &c. &c.

300 lbs. of Webb & Whitted's Extra Smoking Tobacco; Extra Fine Chewing Tobacco, Webb & Whitted brand, all of which will be sold low for CASH. A. ANDERSON.
April 14. 9-1w

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.

SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."

So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.

D. H. DEWAR.
April 14. 9*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Shepherd, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the County of Richmond, be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 4th Monday in June, A. D., 1860, at which time jurors, suitors and witnesses will attend.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of March, A. D., 1860, and of American Independence the 84th year.

9*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 4tf
March 23, 1860.

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS, ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promptly attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!

M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low

1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS!

FRERCKS & RAEDER,

SUCCESSORS TO
N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Made heretofore. A full assortment of

Plows,	Cultivators,
Corn-Shellers,	Straw and Feed-Cutters,
Horse-Powers,	Seed-Sowers,
Threshers,	Cider and Sugar Mills,
Thresher and Separators.	They also manufacture

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

For Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

FORGINGS and FINISHED WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 83-3m

NEW STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Sohool Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON
Oct'r 6, 1859

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorised to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.
Jan'y 2, 1860.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;
Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO. 677 BROADWAY, New York.**
April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity.

Emeline A. Robinson vs. Arthur A. Robinson, and John Robinson.
Bill of Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur A. Robinson, one of the defendants in the above Bill of complaint is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the Bill heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County, at office the last Monday in February, 1860.

7*6w] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

Penniman & Brother vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

JAS. C. McRAE, *Attorney at Law,*

Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY, Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. E. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. J. HALE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Asheborough, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

A. D. McLEAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
March 3. 97-tf

R. M. ORRELL. TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

H. GRAHAM, *COMMISSION MERCHANT,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23 25tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant, *Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can truthfully, and conscience and say, in conscience and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

WILLIAM J. PRICE, *Inspector of Turpentine,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1y

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN, *General Commission Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK, Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON, Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

EDWIN H. RANNEY, *General Commission Merchant,*

32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. Rhett, Charleston. — Walker, Evans & Co. Charleston
S. Wyatt & Co. " — Ellis & Mitchell, Wilmington.
James Tupper, Esq. " — Henry Nutt, Esq. "
E. C. Pearsall, Esq. " — Rev. James B. Taylor, Richm'd.
W. Y. Leiton, Esq. " — Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, California
William Pettigrew, M. D. " — Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. Carson, Ed So. Bap. — John W. Seaton, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 99-1Y

JOHN R. LONDON, of Wilmington, N. C. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., of Raleigh, N. C.

LONDON & BRYAN, *Commission Merchants,*

No. 32 India Street, *BOSTON.*

☞ CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜

REFER TO

R. P. Buxton, Esq., H. C. Lucas, Cash'r, Fayetteville: Gov. Ellis, Raleigh, De Rosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington; Watson & Meares, N. Y.; McPheeters & Ghiselin, Norfolk.
March 17, 1860. 1-3mpd

NO MERCHANT

Visiting Baltimore, should fail to examine the extensive stock of

Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

offered for sale by

FRED. FICKEY & SONS, 250 Baltimore St.

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are determined to compete with similar stocks in Northern Cities.
March 7. 98-3mos

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the family element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Dec'r 20 77-

JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS, Male and Female.

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.

Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.
Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.
Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and growing Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Board, including every thing except candles,	$6 and $7
English branches,	$10 and $12
Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics,	$15
Music,	$20
Painting, in oil,	$10
Contingent fee,	$1

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.
Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

Lewis Lutterloh vs. Neill McNeill.
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Neill McNeill is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in April next, there will be an application made to said Court for an order to sell the lands levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 4th Monday in January, 1860.

5*8w] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.
Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity.—Jan'y Special Term, 1860.

Petition for the sale of Land.

Angus McLeod, John McLeod, and others, Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd, complainants.

AGAINST

William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and the Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod, to-wit: Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Defendants, and also Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition in this cause filed for the sale of land on Beaver Dam Creek, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County, at Office, this 12th March A. D. 1860.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
March 17, 1860. 1*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

James Dodd vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

E. Murray & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Duncan Crawford vs. Samuel Spivey, William Ford, Arch'd Odum.
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said Defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Feb'y, 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Neill McNair and wife Elizabeth, William F. Harllee, Benjamin Covington and wife Mary Ann, Thomas H. Harllee, Robert F. Graham and wife Ellen, against James J. Harllee, and John N. McCall and wife Julia. Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants James J. Harllee and John N. McCall and wife Julia, in the above-mentioned case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the Fourth Monday in Feb'y, A. D. 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN Clk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6w

P. TAYLOR,

OFFERS FOR SALE—

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hollow Ware, and Hollow-Ware, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, and Corn.

FISH.

Mackerel in bbls., ½ and ¼ bbls.
Mullets " " " " "
Herring No. 1 in ½ and ¼ bbls.
April 7. 7tf

A. G. Thornton & Co.

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and Shoes,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses,

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do.; Corn Shellers and Shelters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 41 Person st., Fayetteville, N. C. A. G. THORNTON & Co.
March 24, 1860. 10-3m

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: John Dawson, Esq., Mayor; E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 91-

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.
April 2, 1860. 5-

W. S. NORMENT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. Any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-1y

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined machine,

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$
Lever, (superior,)	
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot the above prices—charges and transportation only added.

Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy's Store,
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 25, 1860. 92-6m

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina, will hold its eleventh annual meeting in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 4th Wednesday in April 1860.

I am authorized to state that there will be a Steam Boat leaving Newbern at 7 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday the 25th, which will reach Washington the same day in time for the meeting. Those may who take this route will be at Goldsboro' on Tuesday the 24th, and take the train to Newbern at 3 o'clock, P. M. that day, where they will remain until next morning.

The same arrangements, respecting return tickets, will be observed by the different Rail Road Companies as heretofore.

WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D. Sec'y.
March 23d, 1860. 3-3m

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of these unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (for other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufactured. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, and beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few in Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Select Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Cobbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument of the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

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